CAROLINA OBSERVER
And
FAYETTEVILLE GAZETTE.

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PRINTED WEEKLY FOR THE PROPRIETORS, BY A. H. DISMUKES.

TERMS,

THREE DOLLARS *a year, payable in advance.*

☞No subscription will be received for less than twelve months; and any subscriber omitting to give notice of his wish to discontinue at the expiration of the year, will be considered as desiring a continuance. When arrearages are incurred, no paper will be discontinued until such are paid, except at the option of the Editor.

ADVERTISEMENTS *inserted at the rate of sixty cents a square for the first insertion, and thirty cents for each subsequent one.*

☞Each advertisement unaccompanied with instructions, will be continued and charged, until specially ordered to be stopped; and no advertisement, from a distance, will be inserted until it has been paid for, or its payment assumed by some person in this town or its vicinity.

Letters to the Editor must be post-paid.

Entertainment

Williamson F. Smith,

INFORMS his friends and the public generally, that he has taken the house formerly occupied by Richmond G. Davidson, where he has opened a

House of Entertainment,

for the accommodation of all those who may favor him with their custom, and promises that no exertion in his power shall be wanting to give entire satisfaction.

Wadesboro', Dec 15.—30:5w.

HOUSE AND LOT

FOR SALE.

THAT Dwelling House, and Lot containing three acres, or thereby, situated on the south side of Person street, nearly half way to Campbleton, and formerly the property of Robert Raiford, Esq. is now for sale. For terms apply to LARKIN NEWBY,

or

JOHN ARMSTRONG.

9th Jan. 1823. 32 tf

JUST RECEIVED,

By the latest arrivals from New-York, a general assortment of Fancy and Staple

GOODS,

AMONG WHICH ARE:

BLUE, black & mixed sup. Broad Cloths,
Ditto do Cassimere,
Do. and mixed Forrest Cloths,
Mixed Sattinetts,
White, green and red Flannels,
Black & coloured Bombazetts, plain and figured,
Women's blk. & slate worsted Hose,
Bor'd Cassimere Shawls,
Blue cotton bandanno Hdkfs.
Red do. Cotton Flag, do.
4-4 Calcoes; 4 4 and 6-4 Cambric Muslins, plain and figured,
4 4 Irish Linneos,
Black India Sarsinetts; blk. Canton Hkts,
Blk. and col'd Canton Crape,
Fig'd Crape Robes,
Flag Hdkfs. Garniture and plain Ribbons,
Domestic Plaids, Stripes, Shirting and sheetings.

Also,

26 Cases Straw Bonnets,
1 do. White Leghorn Gipsey's assorted numbers.
1 do. Blk do do do.
50 Nests Bandboxes,
6 Boxes Wm. Whittemore's Cotton Cards.

Expected in a few Days,

20 Cases Straw Bonnets,
30 doz. Morocco Hats,

All of which will be sold low for Cash, or Country Produce.

Abijah Whiting.

N.B Leghorn Hats whitened and pressed at the above establishment.

November 7, 1822. 23:tf.

The Subscriber

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he still continues to carry on the TAILORING BUSINESS, at his old stand on Bow street.

He begs leave to assure his customers, their work shall always be done by experienced workmen, and that the strictest attention will be paid to *fashion* and elegance.

CHARLES LOOMIS.

N. B.—Wanted an Apprentice to the above business.

December 5. 27:tf.

FRESH GOODS.

THE Subscriber has just received from New-York, and offers for sale at a small advance, for Cash or country produce, at his store on Green Street, the following

GOODS:

CLOTHS, Cassimeres & Sattinetts,
White, yellow and red Flannels,
Bombazetts, plain and figured,
Caroline and Scotch Plaid,
Men's lambs' wool Hose & half Hose,
Callicoes and Cambrics,
Cotton and Silk Ginghams,
Domestic Sheeting and Shirting,
Brown and bleached Linen,
Black silk Vesting,
Sarsinett and Sinchew,
Figured Nankeen Crapes,
Black and coloured Canton, do.
Ditto French do.
Crape and raw silk Shawls,
Cassimere and Chintz, do.
Ladies' Fleecy and Beaver Gloves
Men's Beaver do.
Reams Writing and Letter Paper,
No. 10 Whittemore Cards,
Negro Cloth and Ticking,
Wire and Hair Sieves,
Men's Beaver, and Imitation Beaver Hats,
Men's and Boys' Wool do.

With a complete assortment of

Hardware, Cutlery and Groceries.

JAMES JENKIN.

December 4, 1822 27.tf.

Entertainment.

DAVID. D. SALMON

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has opened a

House of Entertainment

In the South-East corner of the Court-House square—together with the buildings lately occupied by Louis D Henry, Esq adjoining the main building, which will enable him to accommodate from 18 to 20 genteel Boarders. His tables will be furnished with the best the market affords; his Bar is supplied with the best of Liquors, and he trusts from his attention to those who may favor him with their custom, to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

Persons attending Courts as well as Travellers shall always be accommodated and every attention paid to render their stay agreeable. His Stables are good and furnished with every article in the provender line. The greatest care will be taken of Horses left in his charge.

Fayetteville, Nov. 20 42 tf

200 Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber or stolen, most probably the latter, in the month of September, 1816, my negro man HADRACK. He is of common size, very black, about nineteen or twenty years of age when he left me or was taken away; had a piece cut off of his right ear; large scar in the bend of one of his elbows, occasioned by a burn, and the leaders much contracted; a scar on one of his legs, occasioned by a snag; a number of other scars on him, and much marked with the whip. The probability is his name is now altered.

Fifty dollars reward will be given for the apprehension of said negro, confined in any goal, and information given to the subscriber, so that he gets him again, and all reasonable charges paid; one hundred and fifty dollars reward for the thief, with proof to conviction. Any person able to give me any information concerning said negro, will do me the kindness to write to me, addressed Fairfield District, South Carolina.

JEPTHA PICKET.

Nov 19th, 1822. 27 3m

☞**Doct. Thomas Nash**

Cameron tenders his professional services to the Inhabitants of Fayetteville and its Vicinity. He has taken the shop lately occupied by Doctor Scott, at which place, or at his brothers John A. Cameron, he may be found by those who wish to employ him.

Sept. 11, 1822. 15 f

TO BE LET,
For a Few Months,
THE A WING OF THE
MANSION HOTEL,
Well calculated for a Store.
Apply to
P. T. TABER.
Oct. 31 22 tf.

FOR SALE,

The Stage Line
FROM
FAYETTEVILLE
TO
TARBOROUG,
BEING PART OF
The Norfolk Line,

WILL be disposed of at Auction, to the highest bidder, under a Deed of Trust, executed to the subscriber by the Proprietor thereof, for purposes therein mentioned, at the

TOWN HOUSE
IN FAYETTEVILLE,
On Monday, the 20th January next,
AT 11 O'CLOCK, A.M.

The Line consists of

THIRTY HORSES,
AND
FOUR STAGES,
And HARNESS complete, all in excellent condition.

The travelling on this route the present year, fully proves the preference it enjoys, and there is no doubt, the revenue arising from the establishment will increase. In addition to the Steam Boats from Norfolk to Baltimore, and the City of Washington, a very superior Steam Brig has recently commenced running from the former place to New-York, with the greatest success, which must advance the interest of the Stage Line.

Communications addressed to the Proprietor or the subscriber at this place, will meet with immediate attention, and all persons disposed to examine the Line, are invited to do so.

TERMS liberal, and will be made known on the day of Sale.

JAMES TOWNES, *Trustee*

Fayetteville, N.C. Dec. 3, 1822—28tds.

Runaway taken up,

AN negro committed to the Jail of this county, on the 13th of this month, a negro man who calls himself

PETER,

about five feet seven or eight inches high dark complexion slender made, and appears to be about forty or forty-five years of age, and marked on each cheek; and had on when taken up, a twilled homespun coat, dyed with Madder, and blue coloured pantaloons, and had lost all his fore teeth, and talks very bad English, only enough to know that his master's name is Mr. Dunlap, but can not tell what State or county he resides in. The owner would do well to come forward, prove property, pay charges and tak him away.

SAMUEL MAULTSBY, Jailor.

Fayetteville, July 18, 1822. 7tf.

Notice.

AT December Term, 1822, of Cumberland County Court, the subscriber obtained Letters of Administration, with Will annexed, on the Estate of Moses Edwards, dec'd.—Those indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the estate, are required to present them for payment, within the time limited by Law, or they will be barred of a recovery.

JONATHAN EVANS,
Adm'r. with Will annexed.

Dec. 19, 1822. 29 6w

☞**Intending to leave** this State in the Spring, the subscriber offers for sale, his

Manufactory
OF
STONE-WARE

With all the fixtures on the premises.

The Factory is now in successful operation, and is an object worth the attention of any person wishing to engage in a lucrative business.—The terms shall be made accommodating to the purchaser.

GURDON ROBINS.

Fayetteville, Dec. 1822. 28 tf

Maryland State Lottery.

COHEN'S OFFICE, 114, MARKET-STREET.
Baltimore, Nov. 18, 1822

WE have the pleasure to announce, that in consequence of the a ready extensive sales of Tickets in the STATE LOTTERY, the Drawing will take place on *Thursday the 26th of DECEMBER*, in the City of *Baltimore*, and will be completed *in ten drawings only*, under the superintendance of the Commissioners appointed by the Governor and Council.

THE CAPITAL PRIZES IN THE STATE LOTTERY ARE

20,000 Dollars.	10,000 Dollars.	5,000 Dollars.
10,000 Dollars.	5,000 Dollars.	3,000 Dollars.

&c. &c.—*not near Two Blanks to a Prize*—the whole to be FLOATING, and all payable in Cash.

WHOLE TICKETS, $10....HALVES, $5...QUARTERS, $2 50....EIGHTHS, $1 25

To be had in the greatest variety of Numbers at

COHEN'S

Lottery and Exchange-Office, No. 114, *Market Street, Baltimore:*

Where, in the last State Lotteries, were sold the great Capital of 40,000 dolls. to a gentleman in Albemarle County, *Virginia*...the 10,000 dolls. to a gentleman in Lancaster, *Ohio;* besides no less than SEVEN CAPITALS of 5,000 dollars each, to various parts of the Union.

In addition to the above, the unparalled success attending distant Adventurers at COHEN'S OFFICE, was again evidenced in the Monument Lottery, which was finished last month—the TWO HIGHEST CAPITALS, and numerous others, were sold at COHEN'S, viz:...No 17675, the great capital of 30,000 dolls. in a Whole Ticket to a gentleman of *Alexandria*... No 5823, the capital of 20,000 dolls. in shares, one half owned in *Norfolk*, Va....besides No. 3218, a prize of 5,000 dolls. to a gentleman of *Philadelphia*.

ORDERS from any part of the United States, either by mail, (post paid,) or by private conveyance, inclosing the Cash or Prizes in any of the Baltimore Lotteries, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application, addressed to

J. I. COHEN, JR—*Baltimore*

☞COHEN'S "*Lottery Gazette and Register,*" which is published every Week, will contain the Official List of each drawing; and will be forwarded throughout the Lottery, *gratis*, to all who purchase their Tickets at COHEN'S OFFICE....Those who wish to receive the drawings will mention it when they send on their Orders.

Baltimore, Nov. 18, 1822.

NOTICE.

THE subscribers are appointed by the County Court of Cumberland, a Committee to have a New Bridge built on Rockfish, at Carmon's Mill. They will therefore meet on the premises on Saturday the 9th day of November next, and proceed to let the same to the lowest bidder, where all persons desirous to undertake the same, are requested to attend at 12 o'clock of said day.

Given under our hands the 21st day of October, 1822.

JOHN KELLY,
A. M'NEILL,
JESSE JACKSON, } Com.

Contractors Wanted

TO construct the works necessary for the improvement of the Flats in the Cape-Fear River below Wilmington, agreeably to Plans and Specifications made out by Hamilton Fulton, State Engineer, who will exhibit the same at Wilmington, after the 15th inst. In the meantime exery information will be afforded at his office at Raleigh.

A meeting of the Board for Internal Improvements will take place on Monday the 27th January, at Wilmington, when a contract will be entered into, if the terms are approved of.

Raleigh, Jan. 1, 1823. 32:3t.

A. SWEETLAND,

MARBLE-CUTTER.
Monuments, Tomb-tables Head-stones, &c.
Hay-Street, Fayetteville N. C.

STOCK WANTED.

NORTH CAROLINA State Bank Stock.
Cape Fear Do.
United States Bank do.
United States Gov't Stock,
By
Robert Donaldson.

Dec. 19, 1822. 29 tf

Portrait Painting

M. E. Mynarts,

RESPECTFULLY informs those Ladies and Gentlemen that wish their Miniature or Portrait taken, to call soon, as he has but a short time to stay.

As his terms are low, and his work recommendable, he hopes to merit a share of public patronage—A few of his specimens may be seen at Mr. Wilcox's shop on Hay street.

Ladies will be waited on at their residence by enquiring at the Mansion Hotel.

N. B. Likenesses taken on Paper at $2.

December 12, 1822. 28 tf.

CO-PARTNERSIP.

THE Subscribers have formed a connection in business under the firm of

Nott & Starr,

And have taken the New Store on Hay Street, two doors West of Mess. John H. Frink & Co. and nearly opposite the Mansion Hotel; where they offer at

Wholesale and Retail,
A General Assortment of
FRESH DRY GOODS,

Just received from New York.

WILLIAM NOTT,
JOHN D. STARR.

Fayetteville, Nov. 27, 1822. 26 tf

NOTICE.

A good opportunity.—The Proprietors of the OBSERVER & GAZETTE, will sell a great bargain of their Printing Establishment in this place.

From the many advantages in point of local situaiton, with the extensive patronage this paper now possesses, it promises to be ere long, one of the most profitable Journals printed in the State, and at the same time, to afford a good field for the display of useful talent. To a man of some capital, practically acquainted with the details of a printing office, such an opportunity seldom occurs.

Further information may be obtained, by letter, addressed to James Seawell, Fayette-ville, N. C.

*** Editors who exchange with the Observer, will confer a favor, by giving the above notice a few insertions.

Fayetteville Nov. 21.

State of North Carolina.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, December Term, 1822.

THE Subscriber having qualified as Executor to the last Will and Testament of Abraham Stevens, dec. gives notice to all persons having demands against the estate of the said deceased, to present them for payment within the time specified by Law, otherwise they will be barred of recovery—And all persons indebted to the estate, by Note or otherwise, are hereby required to come forward and make immediate payment.

J. BIRDSALL, *Ex'r.*

Five Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, on or about the 10th of December last, a Mulatto Girl named

ESTHER;

between 20 and 24 years of age, formerly the property of Malcom Clarke, of this county. The above reward, will be paid to any person who will deliver said Girl to me, or confine her in the Jail of Cumberland County.

Daniel M'Cormick,

Jan. 9. 32—tf.

Jordan's Hotel.

THE Subscriber, Begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he continues at his well known stand, which he now keeps for the accommodation of Travellers His Stables are equal if not superior to any in this state, and are constantly supplied with Forage and Grain of all kinds, and attended to by faithful, steady Hostlers.

DILLON JORDAN.

Fayetteville, N. C. Nov 2[illegible] 1822.

Thirty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, two young Negroe men, to-wit:—

DAVE, formerly the property of Mr. Raiford of Fayetteville—and LEWIS, formerly the property of Mr. Adam of the same place. It is supposed that they are about Fayetteville where they were raised. Any person lodging the said Negroes in Fayetteville Jail, will receive the above reward by calling on Mr. Peter Mallett, or fifteen dollars for either of them.

JOHN DEWITT.

Nov. 22, 1822 26 9wpd

DISSOLUTION.

THE Co PARTNERSHIP OF
Brandon & M'Corkle,

existing in Wadesborough, N. C. is this day declared to be Dissolved. Those indebted to the concern are called upon to make immediate payment, and those who hold claims against the firm, will present them for payment—either of the Co Partners are authorised to settle accounts and transact any other business relative to the firm.

The firm hold a HOUSE and LOT in this place, which is one of the best stands for a Store in the Borough—Goods to a large amount could be vended here, and for a great profit.—Merchants of Fayetteville would find it to their advantage to purchase this stand, and open a large Dry Good and Grocery business; which would yield a handsome profit, as goods are scarce in this place.—Also, a Lot, on which is situated a Machine house and Screw, in the best repair.

The above Real Estate will be sold on the most accommodating terms to suit purchasers.

A. W. BRANDON,
WM. B. M'CORKLE.

Wadesborough, Jan. 1, 1823.
(31 3w)

NEW CHEAP GOODS.

THE Subscribers are opening (at the first Store West of the Cape Fear Bank) a very general assortment of

Dry Goods,

Of the latest Importations, and reduced prices.

ALSO,

A large Assortment of

Combs and Shoes,

Shaving Soap, Buttons,

SEGARS,

AND

PLAYING CARDS.

PORTER & LEWIS.

Dec. 19, 1822. 29 tf

Blank Deeds,
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE

Laws of North-Carolina.

An Act to promote Agriculture and Family Domestic Manufactures in this State.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same. That the sum of five thousand dollars per year, to be raised in the manner hereinafter prescribed, for the term of two years, from and after the passing of this act, shall be, and hereby is appropriated for the promotion of Agriculture and Family Domestic Manufactures within this State. That the said sum shall be distributed among the several counties in this State, in proportion to their Federal numbers.

II. *And be it further enacted*, That wherever an Agricultural Society, shall be formed in any one county, or in any two contiguous counties, and the members thereof shall annually procure or raise by voluntary subscription any sum of money, the President and Treasurer shall make and subscribe an affidavit of the facts, of the formation of such Society, and of their having raised a certain sum, specifying the amount thereof which affidavit shall be filed with the Comptroller of this state, who shall draw his warrant on the Treasurer for the payment of a sum equal to the amount of such voluntary subscription; not in any case however exceeding the amount to which such county or counties would be entitled according to the apportionment aforesaid.

III. *And be it further enacted*, That the several Agricultural Societies which may be formed in this State shall elect such and so many officers as they may deem proper, all of whom shall be practical farmers; none of whom however shall receive any emolument from his office; and it shall be the duty of such officers annually to regulate and award premiums on such articles and productions as they may deem best calculated to promote the Agricultural and Manufacturing interest of the State.

IV. *And be it further enacted*, That each person to whom any premium shall be awarded for any Agricultural product, shall, before the receipt thereof, make an accurate description of the process used in cultivating the soil and in raising the crop, or of feeding the animal, as may be; and shall in all cases, describe the nature of the soil, the kind and quantity of manure, the state thereof, and the time of the year in which applied, and deliver the same to the President of said society.

V. *And be it further enacted*, That the several Presidents of said societies, shall, annually, within one week after the annual meeting of the Legislature, transmit all such reports or returns to the office of the Secretary of State, to be by him kept safely until demanded by the Board of Agriculture hereinafter named and organized.

VI. *And be it further enacted*, That the several Presidents of the several Agricultural Societies within this state, or a delegate to be chosen by each of said Societies, shall form a Board of Agriculture for this State; who, on the first Monday after the annual meeting of the Legislature, may convene in the Capitol of the City of Raleigh; any five of whom shall form a quorum: may elect a President Secretary, and such other officers as they may think proper: receive and examine all such reports and returns as aforesaid, and select for publication such of them, and such other essays, as they may judge advisable; and shall annually publish a volume, at the expense of the State, to be distributed by means of the said Agricultural Societies to the good people of the State, not exceeding fifteen hundred copies of such volume; which President and Secretary shall continue in office during the continuance of this act.

VII. *And be it further enacted*, That the Treasurer of this State shall annually pay on the warrant of the Governor, to the said Board of Agriculture, one thousand dollars, to enable them to purchase and distribute among the several Agricultural Societies, such useful seeds as they may deem proper, and to defray such other necessary expenses, to promote the object of this act, as are not otherwise provided for; and said Board shall annually account with the Comptroller for the expenditure of said money.

VIII. *And be it further enacted*, That all moneys which may have been received since the first day of November last past, or which may hereafter be received at the Treasury of this State, on entries of vacant and unappropriated lands, (excepting the Cherokee Lands,) and all balances now remaining, or which hereafter accumulate in the hands of Clerks of Courts of Record, unapplied for within three years after the receipt of the same, by the person legally entitled thereto, be, and the same are hereby set apart and pledged to carry into effect the foregoing objects of this act.

IX. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of each and every Clerk of any County Court, Superior Court of Law or Equity, or the Supreme Court, within this State, at the first session of the Court of which he is clerk, which shall set, after the first day of September next and every three years thereafter to produce to said Court, a statement to be made on oath, of all moneys remaining in his hands, and which were received by him officially three years previous thereto, specifying therein the amount of each separate claim, and the name of the person to whom the same is payable.

X. *And be it further enacted*, That the Clerks aforesaid shall, within a reasonable time after the foregoing statements are made, account with and pay over to the Public Treasurer, all the balances aforesaid, which shall be held by him in trust for the legal claimants; but, while unapplied for, shall constitute a part of the fund created by this act.

XI. *And be it further enacted*, That all persons who have been Clerks or Deputy Clerks of any Court of Record in this State, shall account for the balances in their hands due to individuals, in the same manner as is herein required of Clerks now in office.

Congressional.

IN SENATE.

Friday, Jan. 3.

The House was chiefly occupied with Executive business.

Monday, Jan. 6.

Mr Rodney rose and said, that, in the war which we are now waging against the pirates in the West Indian seas, it was proper, he thought, to give some stimulus to our seamen engaged in it. Our gallant tars, he said, were not likely to gain, in such a war, the honor they acquired in the late war, and, as there was but little of that to be got, he wished to supply the deficiency of providing a stimulus of another kind. He therefore asked leave to offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee on naval affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of allowing a bounty to the officers and crews of the public armed vessels of the United States; and to the owners, officers, and crews of the private armed vessels of the United States, for the prisoners captured, and the guns taken by them, in any piratical vessel.

Among the petitions presented and referred this day, was one by Mr. Lowrie, from the board of manufactures of the Pennsylvania society for the encouragement of American manufactures, praying a revision of the tariff, with a view to the further protection and encouragement of domestic manufactures.

Several bills were passed to a second reading, and others were taken up and partially acted. Some time was spent in executive business.

The blank in the bill to repair the Cumberland road, was filled with 25,000 dollars—ayes 19, noes 11, and three dollars per diem allowed to the superintendent of said repairs. In this state it was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time.

Tuesday, Jan. 7.

The engrossed bill making an appropriation for repairing the national road from Cumberland to Ohio river, was also read the 3d time, and, the question whether it should pass, being about to be put,

Mr. Taylor, of Virginia, then rose, and in an argument of about an hour, submitted his views of the inexpediency and unconstitutionality, not only of this bill, but also of the exercise by the general government of the power to make internal improvements at all in the states; of the impolicy and unconstitutionality of departing from the exercise of express and rightful powers, to exercise concurrent powers; the advantage and necessity of adhering to the true line of demarcation between the powers of the federal and state governments; his opinions as to the manner by which that line was to be ascertained, and where it exists, &c. &c.

Mr. Talbot, of Kentucky, replied to Mr. Taylor, at considerable length—controverting and arguing against all his leading opinions; defending the constitutionality of the power to make, and the public advantages of, internal improvements; urging the particular value and utility, to the union at large, of the road in question, the necessity of preserving it, &c.

After some remarks from Mr. Smith, of Maryland, Mr. Macon and Mr. Van Buren—the question was taken by yeas and nays and decided as follows:—Yeas, 26—Nays, 9.

The bill was then ordered to be sent to the house of representatives for concurrence, and

The senate adjourned.

Wednesday, Jan. 8.

Mr. Elliott, of Geo. appeared this day and took his seat.

The resolution offered by Mr. Redney, on Monday, instructing the committee on naval affairs to inquire into the expediency of allowing a bounty to the public armed vessels and private armed vessels of the United States, for prisoners captured and the guns taken by them in any piratical vessel, was read for consideration.

Mr. R. supported his proposition in a speech of some length, and the resolution was agreed to.

The bill to allow a drawback on cordage manufactured from foreign hemp, was again taken up—after debate.

The question was taken, by yeas and nays, on engrossing the bill and reading it a third time, and was negatived, by the following vote:

YEAS.—Messrs. Boardman, Chandler, D'Wolf, Hortes of Maine, Knight, Lanman, Lloyd, of Mass. Mills, Morril, Palmer, Parrot, Ruggles; Seymour, Smith, of Md. Van Dyke.—15.

NAYS.—Messrs. Barton, Benton, Brown, of Ohio, Dickerson, Edwards, Findlay, Gaillard, Holmes, of Miss. Johnson, of Ken. Johnson, of Lou. King, of Alab. Lowrie, Macon, Rodney, Smith, of S. C. Southard Stokes, Talbot, Taylor of Indiana, Taylor of Va. Thomas, Ware, Williams, of Tenn.—24.

So the bill was rejected; and

The senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thursday, Jan. 2.

The following resolution, offered by Mr. *Woodson*, of Ky. was, on motion, ordered to be laid upon the table, and be printed:

Whereas it is the duty of this nation, to promote, to the extent of their zeal and abilities, the best interests, the highest destinies of their country: and it is believed that nothing would contribute more essentially to the accomplishment of those great objects, than internal improvements, by means of artificial roads and canals, which, when completed, would serve as a bond of union, keep the chain of confederacy forever bright, enhance our internal and external commerce, by affording increased facilities to transportation, and a consequent reduction in the price of foreign articles; give a new impulse to industry in our customary pursuits, and multiply and present additional objects for the useful and productive employment of our citizens; increase their ability to consume, and with the progressive value of our public domains, produce a corresponding accession to our revenue, operate as a powerful auxiliary to the full developement of our dormant resources, by extending the means of internal intercourse, and exchange of the productions, raw materials, and manufactured articles of the different sections of the union; tend to assimilate our habits, diffuse our knowledge, multiply kindred ties of the dearest nature, drawing around our hearts more closely the chord of sympathy and national feeling: promote true economy by the most advantageous investment of the public funds, leaving eternal traces of their expenditure: adding to the strength and durability of the government, by enabling it to concentrate, with certainty, economy, and dispatch, its forces, either to chastise a daring invader, or quell misguided civil tumult; and, co-operating with a judicious system for the encouragement and protection of the skill and industry of our citizens, from the counteracting and destructive policy of foreign governments, render us completely independent, prosperous, and happy: Therefore,

Resolved, That it is expedient and proper that the general government should interpose in the accomplishment, or at least render its aid in promoting the whole, or some portion of the following great objects of internal improvement: A canal or canals, through the isthmuss of Barnstable; that part of New Jersey which extends from the Raritan to the Delaware; the Peninsula between the Delaware and the Chesapeake and the tract of country which divides the Chesapeake from Albemarle sound. Also, a canal from lake Erie, or its waters, to the Ohio river, or some one of its tributary streams, and around the falls of Ohio; together with artificial roads, from three of the great western rivers, the Allegany, Kenhawa, and Tennessee, to the nearest corresponding Atlantic rivers, the Susquehannah, or Junieta, James river, and either the Santee or Savannah.

And that the committee on roads and canals be instructed to report a bill, or bills, in conformity to the foregoing resolution; embracing the whole, or any portion of the specified objects, as to them may seem most expedient.

Friday, Jan. 3.

Mr. Hernandez, a delegate from Florida, appeared and took his seat.

On motion of Mr. Barstow, it was

Resolved, That the committee on naval affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of modifying or repealing the laws, providing for the allowance of salvage on all vessels and goods belowing to citizens of the United States, when re-captured by our public ships in the time of peace.

Monday Jan. 6.

Messrs. Rich, of Vermont, and Hamilton of South Carolina, appeared this day.

Mr. Hemphill presented a petition from the board of manufactures of Pennsylvania similar to that noticed in the proceedings of the senate.

Mr. McLane reported a bill for extinguishment of the Indian title to certain reserves of land within the state of Georgia. It appropriates 50,000 dollars for the purpose.

Mr. A Smyth, of Va. offered the following joint resolution:

Resolved by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled, two thirds of both houses concurring, That the following amendment to the constitution of the United States be proposed to the legislatures of the several states, which, when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the state, shall be valid, to all intents and purposes, as part of the said constitution:

No elector of president and vice president shall be nominated or appointed by the president elected, to any office, appointment, or place, whatsoever:

When the house of representatives shall choose a president, no person who shall have been a member at the time of making the choice shall be nominated or appointed, by the president so chosen, to any office, appointment, or place, whatsoever.

When the senate shall choose the vice president, no person who shall have been a member of the senate at the time of making the choice, shall be nominated or appointed, by the vice president, acting as president, to any office, appointment or place, whatsoever:

The resolution was read and ordered to lie on the table.

The house then, on motion of Mr. Fuller, took up the bill to incorporate the United States' naval fraternal association.

The remainder of the day's sitting was spent in debate upon this bill.

Tuesday, Jan. 7.

Mr. Sawyer, of N. C. appeared this day.

A great deal of local business was attended to, and Mr. Allen's resolution, submitted yesterday, was agreed to.

The joint resolution of Mr. A. Smyth, of Va. proposing several amendments to the constitution, to disqualify for holding office all persons who shall be members of the house of representatives, at the time of an election of president of the United States, &c. was read a second time.

After a speech of some length from Mr. Smyth, the resolution was committee of the whole, on the state of the union.

Mr. Mitchell's resolution, about surgeons in the navy, was agreed to.

Certain reports being received—

The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the bill making a partial appropriation for the support of government, and, no objection being made to it, the bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time. (Afterwards read a third time and passed.)

The house then resumed the consideration of the bill to incorporate the United States naval fraternal association.

The debate on this subject occupied the remainder of the day; the speakers were, for the bill, Messrs. Wright and Reed; against it, Messrs. Archer, Wood, and Colden.

Wednesday, Jan. 8.

Mr. M'King, elected in the place of Mr. S. Smith, of Md. appeared, was qualified and took his seat.

The rest of the day was spent in a debate on the bill concerning the "Naval Fraternal Association." Messrs. McLane, Hemphill and Fuller supported, and Messrs. Williams, of N. C. Forward, and Wood, spoke against it on constitutional grounds. At last,

The question recurring on the engrossment of the bill for a third reading, the yeas and nays were as follows:—Yeas 69—Nays 92.

So the bill was rejected. After which the house adjourned.

THURSDAY'S PROCEEDINGS—JAN. 9. 1823.

The senate was chiefly employed this day on the bill to abolish imprisonment for debt. Various amendments were submitted, which were ordered to be printed, &c.

In the house of representatives,

On motion of Mr. Eustis, it was

Resolved, That a select committee be appointed to inquire whether any legislative provision is necessary to effect a final adjustment of the accounts of Daniel D. Tompkins, esqr. relative to advances made to, and disbursements made by, him during the late war.

Much time was spent on the bill to appropriate a certain quantity of land to defray the charge of laying out and making a road from the Miami of lake Erie, to Connecticut Reserve.

After debate, it was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time to-morrow, by yeas and nays; yeas 130, nays 21.

A bill from the senate, "appropriating money for the purpose of repairing the national road, from Cumberland to Wheeling," was twice read and committed.

The rest of the day was spent on the bill to provide for disciplining the militia. Nothing decided.

Foreign.

New-York, Jan. 7.

By the regular packet ship Montano, arrived in 40 days from Havre, we have received our files of Paris papers to the 19th of November, inclusive, as well as London papers of the 14th of November. The elections which were going on in France appeared to occupy the chief attention. We observe that it is announced, as matter of congratulation to all true Royalists, that M. Hyde de Neuville had been duly elected a deputy from the department of the Nievre. The Congress of Verona had not broken up, but were in active session, despatching couriers to and fro. M. de Montmorenci, however, is still announced in the Paris papers of the 17th as expected in that capital in a few days. M. de Chateaubriand is however left at Verona, to look after French interests.

Our extracts follow:

Madrid, 3d Nov.—A plot is said to have been discovered in this city. It was the monks again who were the instigators. Many arms were found in the Convents of Atocha and Buen Retire. Another plot has also been defeated at Grenada, where four priests, a colonel and several members of the tribunal, were arrested.

Odessa, Oct. 22. News from Constantinople of the 18th inst. announce that the grand Turkish fleet repassed the Dardanelles, in a very bad condition.

Bayonne, Nov. 10.—The army of the Faith is in the greatest disorder—its bands are every where put to flight. Bayonne is full of Spanish emigrants, and numbers are arriving, but chiefly priests and monks and a few proprietors.

Paris, Nov. 16.—M. La Fayette is re-elected to the Chamber of Deputies for Maux, although opposed most vehemently by the Royalists, who, to make the thing more sure, dropped their own candidate, and adopted M. Menager, who belongs, (in the phraseology of the French Parliament) to the "left centre;" and whom under other circumstances they would have rejected with as much abhorrence as of M. La Fayette himself. M. La Fayette however, triumphed, (as he ought) over all obstacles. Benjamin Constant has lost his election; and in him the Chamber has lost one of its most distinguished men, and humanity one of its purest and firmest advocates.

Paris, Nov. 19.—*Extract of a letter from Candia.*—"The last enterprize of the Turks in this Island has totally failed: their army of 21 thousand strong, has been beaten in all its points of attack. A corps of Albanians, in the service of the Pacha of Egypt, has been almost entirely destroyed. More than 8,000 men have been lost during this campaign. The Greek army is scarcely 12,000 strong."

Madrid, Nov. 6.—Should the Congress of Verona attempt to interfere with Spain even by giving advice, the sole answer, it is said, will be the prompt levy of 100,000 *men*.

London, Nov. 18.—*City, 10 o'clock.* The intelligence received this morning from Paris is very important. A despatch has been received from Verona and a cabinet council was immediately assembled at Paris. It was looked upon as certain, that the actual situation of Europe would undergo no change. Indeed, if we can judge from the rise in the French funds, this news appears extremely probable.—*Courier.*

The Austrian and Portuguese Ambassadors had a long audience on the 11th of Nov. with Mr. Canning, and an order subsequently issued to suspend the sailing of the Brazil packet.

The Royal Bank of Scotland have resolved to charge interest on cash account credits at the rate of four per cent. only.

The Dey of Algiers has resorted to a singular mode of conquering the love of celibacy, by ordaining that every batchelor of more than 20 years of age shall receive at least once a day in public a sound flogging. The expedient is said to be highly effectual, but it is apprehended that it may not on the whole promote the harmony of matrimony, as the husbands may be inclined to deal out to their rib some of the suffering by which their companion felicity was attained.

THE OBSERVER,

Fayetteville, N. C.

THURSDAY, JAN. 16. 1823.

Agriculture.—In our preceding columns we present our readers with a copy of the Act passed last General Assembly, for the purpose of promoting Agriculture and Domestic Manufactures.

Fully persuaded of its peculiar fitness to infuse a strong spirit of emulation among our agriculturalists, and consequently to effect a lasting improvement in the most important branches of Rural Economy, we would earnestly recommend its attentive perusal, to all who feel an interest in the Agriculture of our State. We do not urge its consideration for the purpose of electing a critical disquisition on the merits of its stile, or the accuracy of its grammatical composition, but purposely, that the public may become familiar with the object of its enactment; and that our actual cultivators may seize its spirit, and avail themselves of its liberal provisions. Without their hearty co-operation, its advantages must be in a great measure lost to the community, and the act itself remain nearly a dead letter; but if supported by the united efforts of our patriotic farmers, we may safely anticipate the happiest results.

To render the legislative appropriation most effectual, the organization of Agricultural Societies ought immediately to be resorted to, in the different counties, where these do not already exist. The State contains upwards of sixty counties, and we believe, that as yet, only eight of the number can boast of their Agricultural Societies. The utility of such associations is neither visionary nor problematical. In those states where they have been long in active operation, fostered by legislative patronage, and cordially supported by an enterprising agricultural population, their beneficial effects are universally acknowledged. Wherever they become prevalent, and are properly conducted, the diffusion of agricultural information, and the improvement of agricultural practice, is the invariable result. Let the farmers of North Carolina, resort to the same means, and similar advantages will speedily be experienced. There exists no obstacle, either moral or physical, to warrant a contrary conclusion. Our population is composed of the same materials, our laws are equally favorable, and our natural facilities perhaps superior, yet we have hitherto been content to remain without system and without science, in the practice of an art, the thorough knowledge and successful pursuit of which, is so radically essential to our well being. We trust, however, that a new era is about to mark the annals of our agricultural policy. Our Legislators have nobly redeemed their character from the imputation of apathy, in regard to the interests of Agriculture, and it now rests with the people at large, and the farming community more especially, sincerely to unite in forwarding the good work.

We would respectfully invite the attention of the Farmers of Cumberland County, to the Notice which heads our New Advertisements.

The Navy.—We are indebted to the polite attention of the Hon. Archibald M'Neill, one of our Representatives in Congress, for a copy of a plan, drawn up by the Secretary of the Navy, and transmitted to the National Legislature, relative to the permanent Naval Peace Establishment of the United States.

This document recommends the adoption of several measures of a highly novel character, which it is believed, will tend to the improvement of discipline and due subordination throughout the service.—The most prominent of these, is the contemplated establishment of two new grades of office, viz. Commodore and Rear Admiral, with pay and rations proportionate to their rank. In urging the propriety of the measure, the Secretary of the Navy makes use of the following observations.

"The rank of Captain is now the highest grade in the Navy recognized by law. According to the relative rank, as now regulated between the military and naval officers, a captain in the navy only ranks with a colonel in the army. This is thought to be contrary to sound policy, and the good of the service. The establishment of the grades contemplated by the bill, will place the relative rank in the army and navy upon a just footing. A Commodore will rank with a Brigadier General, and a Rear Admiral with a Major General. But the more important and substantial benefit, it is believed, growing out of this measure, will be the effect it will have upon the discipline of the service. The importance of rank both in the military and naval service, will readily occur to all in any degree acquainted with either. In a fleet or squadron, when the different vessels may be commanded by officers of the same grade, and their relative rank, and even that of the commander himself, known only by the dates of their commissions, there will not be that respect and subordination observed that are essential to order and harmony.

We have never understood that the laws now in force for the government of the navy were considered inadequate, or that the regulations for the preservation of discipline, have ever been infringed with impunity. It is under the existing system that our navy has grown and flourished,

and we should be loth to see the hand of reckless innovation put forth in visionary attempts at amendment, without mature consideration of the consequences. It is not improbable that experience now points at many defects, which in the infancy of our naval establishment, were imperceptible, but even these, we trust, will be removed with caution. The introduction of more elevated grades of office, into the naval service of the United States, is by no means of obvious utility, and might be considered as an unnecessary departure from the purity of those principles which bind us together, as a nation. The subject, at present, is before the Committee on Naval Affairs; and should it ever be agitated on the floor of Congress, it will certainly meet decided opposition.

The following particulars, we hope will not be found devoid of interest.

When the Navy is completed, according to the provisions of Congress, the Naval force of the United States will then consist of.

12 Ships of the Line,
12 44 Gun Ships
3 Ships of 36 Guns
2 of 24
4 Steam Batteries
5 Sloops of War
2 Brigs
6 Schooners, and
2 Gun Boats, in all 43 vessels.

There is now in actual service

1 Ship of the Line	
2 Frigates of 56 and 44	Guns
2 Corvettes of 24	do.
3 Sloops of 18	do.
2 Brigs of 12	do.
6 Schooners of 12	do. and
1 Gun Boat, exclusive of those vessels recently purchased by government, for the suppression of piracy.	

Among the documents accompanying the President's Message, the vessels built and building, under the law for the gradual increase of the Navy, are thus enumerated:

Columbus	74	now lying at Boston.
Ohio	74	do. at New York.
N Carolina	74	do. at Norfolk.
Delaware	74	do. at do.
One	74	nearly finished at Boston.
One	74	Frame raised at Boston.
One	74	nearly finished at Portsmouth.
One	74	half finished at Norfolk.
One	74	Keel laid at Philadelphia.
Potomac	44	launched at Washington.
One	44	half finished at do.
One	44	nearly finished at Philadelphia.
One	44	frame getting out at N. York.
One	44	in forwardness at Portsmouth.

The frames of the other frigate authorized to be built, except a few pieces yet to be delivered by the contractors, and nearly all the other materials excepting the iron, are procured and placed in situations where they will probably not sustain immediate material injury.

Two steam battery frames are securely deposited under cover at Washington navy yard.

One steam battery frame is securely deposited under cover at New York.

Two engines are put up, and in a state of preservation at New York.

The following vessels of war are in ordinary, exclusive of those above enumerated:

Independence	74 guns
Washington	74 do.
United States	44 do.
Guerriere	44 do.
Java	44 do.
Constellation	36 do.
Macedonian	36 do.
Steam Frigate Fulton	30 do.
Sloop of War Erie	30 do.

Bank of the United States.—Nicholas Biddle, Esq. of Philadelphia, has recently been appointed President of the U. S. Bank, in room of Langdon Cheves, Esq. resigned.

The following gentlemen have been elected Directors for the year 1823:

James C. Fisher, Thomas P. Cope, Henry Pratt, John Cox'er Robert Fleming, Joshua Lippincott, John Boulen, Daniel W. Cox, °R. M. Whiting, Thomas Cadwallader, °Richard Willing, °Alexander Henry and °Joseph Hemphill, of Philadelphia; °James Lloyd and °Jonathan Mason of Massachusetts; °Thomas Knox and Walter Bowne of New York; William Paterson and Robert Gilmore, of Maryland; and Simon Magwood, of South Carolina.

By the Government—°Nicholas Biddle and John Connelly of Philadelphia; °E. J. Dupont, of Delaware; J. M'Kim, of Baltimore; and °Henry Eckford, of New York.

Those marked (°) are new Directors.

A Dividend of 2½ per cent. was declared for the six months ending on the 31st ult.

Messrs. Smyth and Adams.—A very considerable excitement appears to prevail in the political circles of the metropolis, in consequence of a controversy which has recently originated between Gen. Alexander Smyth, one of the Virginia Representatives, and Mr. Secretary Adams. The former gentleman, in an electioneering address to his constituents, took occasion to introduce the name of Mr. Adams, in reference to the Presidential question, in such a manner, as to draw from a reply from the Hon. Secretary, in vindication of his political character, which his antagonist had roundly taxed with treason, &c. A rejoinder from the pen of Gen. Smyth is published in the National Intelligencer of the 10th inst. in which his strictures are supported with considerable ingenuity, and the votes of Mr. A. in the Senate of the United States, on various political questions, adroitly arrayed to favor his cause. Here the contest at present rests; and it is difficult to say how long terminate. Mr. Smyth is a veteran in newspaper warfare, and in that respect has a decided advantage over his opponent. It is not long since he bravely offered battle, to Mr. Clay, and in a similar contest, fairly put Jonathan Russel *hors de combat*. His present antagonist, however, appears to be somewhat more unmanageable, and has taken a ground, from which it will be difficult to dislodge him, without some hard fighting.

Northern Winter.—On New Years day, snow fell at Boston to the depth of one foot, on a level.

New-York Legislature.—The Legislature of New York assembled at Albany on the 7th inst. for the first time, under the new constitution. Judge Yates, and General Root, the new Governor and Lieutenant Governor, were duly sworn into office, by Chancellor Kent, on new years day.

Proper Severity.—The Legislature of South Carolina, at their last session, passed an act to inflict corporal punishment on such persons as may hereafter be convicted of fraudulently packing cotton. The punishment for the first offence, to be a fine of not more than one thousand dollars, and not less than ten; and imprisonment for not more than six months, and not less than one month. On a second conviction, the offender to receive not more than twenty lashes on the bare back, and not less than five, and at the same time be liable to all the disabilities imposed by law on slaves have suffered corporal punishment.

WILMINGTON, January 11.

We understand that on the evening of the 4th of December, 1822, a letter was deposited in the Post Office, in this place, directed to William A. Tomlinson, New York inclosing a note on the Bank of the United States, for $100, letter D. No. 331, payable to William Gray, Boston. Other letters of the same date, by different persons, were deposited the same evening, and they have never been received. One of them contained a check for $200; another an order to New York for goods — Letters are also missing from Fayetteville, one contained 5 or 600 dollars. About five months since, the Post Master of this place inclosed money for the City of Washington and it has never been received. — From these repeated defalcations it is fair to presume, that the letters have been intercepted some where north of Fayetteville.

We also hope that the Post Master General will take immediate steps to ascertain the fact here. We have been informed, that at the time the money was earned, which was first missed from Fayetteville, the mail arrived from Petersburg, to appearance, all fair, with the exception of the letters that contained the money. There can be no doubt but that there is something wrong in the north of Fayetteville.

If the above described notes in circulation, the vigilance of the brokers may probably detect it. Twenty dollars will be paid for the stray, by forwarding it to the Editor of the Cape Fear Recorder.

John R. Lord, Esq. was appointed on the 9th inst. President of the Bank of Cape Fear, in the place of Richard Bradley, Esq. resigned.—And the following named gentlemen were elected, a late meeting of the Stockholders, Directors of the Bank for the present year, viz:

Richard Bradley, Gabriel Holmes, Jr. James Owen, Thomas Cowan, William B. Meares, Samuel Langdon, Simon Shute, A. J. De Rosset, John D. Toomer, Malsom Rankin.—*Recorder.*

The late Halifax Gander creates an account of a "*remarkable and beautiful child*" a native of that famous town, which is now only seven months old, and "weighs *three stalk lbs.*" The editor winds up his description of this prodigy of Halifax with the following interrogatory and exclamation: "Where and the other boroughs (particularly Salisbury) say to this? Great are thy works, '*Old Sarum!*' Say? Why, no doubt, that it is a *prodigious* animal, and that at the next Cattle Show and Fair at Raleigh, a premium ought in justice to be awarded to '*Old Sarum*, for thus *improving* the *breed*.

Halifax, it would seem, is likely to become famous for its '*great folks*,' for it is not long since the editor of the Gander complained that the corporation under him in the small sum of fifty or sixty dollars, (perhaps more, or perhaps less — we don't recollect the precise amount) for *dubbing* with '*fist and stick*' a '*six footer*,' who had the audacity to throw '*dirty water* on his head!' 'Great are thy works, *Old Sarum!*'—*Western Carolinian*

Francis L. Hawks, Esq. of Newbern, is appointed Reporter of the decisions of the Supreme Court, in pursuance of the act of Assembly, passed in 1822.—*Star.*

The Supreme Court of North-Carolina now setting in this city, have granted licenses to the following gentlemen to practice in this state:

Superior Court.—James H. Ruffin, Rockingham; Charles G. Rose, Person; Lewis C. Picott, Plymouth.

County Courts.—Thomas B. Slade, Carteret; Wm. S. Blount, Beaufort; B. F. Blackledge, Lenoir; Patrick Johnson, Orange; John L. Wilkins, Northampton; Wm. H. Avery and I. R. Douglass, Wilmington; Wm. H. Haywood, Raleigh; Richard Allison, Salisbury; Benj. Settle, Rockingham.—*Ib.*

POSTSCRIPT.

Latest from England.

Charleston, Jan. 13.

By the British packet General Brown, Capt. Sharp, arrived at this port on Saturday morning last, London papers to the 24th November were received. They afford no Political News of decided importance. The congress at Verona commenced its session; and reports of War between France and Spain, were still kept up. The latter country is distressed by internal troubles; and it is said its troops from France will be recalled. The Royalists are giving some good accounts. M. Benjamin Constant has a most conspicuous place in the French House of Deputies, his loss of his election; and has been sentenced to pay a fine of 500 franks for a libel.—He said is now said to be restored to a state of tranquility.

It is with heartfelt sorrow we mention, that one of the English papers received by the Gen. Brown, announces the death of our highly respected fellow citizen, WILLIAM LOWNDES, who expired shortly after leaving Philadelphia, on board the ship Moss.

DIED.

At Cavendaigua, in the state of New York, The Hon. Gideon Granger, formerly Post Master General of the U. States.

THE MARKETS.

FAYETTEVILLE, JAN. 16

MERCHANDIZE.		Quotations.	From	To
Bacon,	- -	lb.	8	9
Beef, mess,	-		none.	
fresh,	-		3	4
Beeswax,			22	23
Brandy, Cog.	-	gal.	1 50	1 75
Peach,			40	50
Apple,			40	
Butter,	- -	lb.	15	20
Coffee,	- -		25	28
Corn,	-	bush.	50	55
Cotton, Upland,		100 lb.	9	10 60
Flour, superfine,		bbl.	6	7
fine,	-			5 50
Flax-seed,	-	bush.	90	1
Gin, Holland,	-	gal.	1	1 25
Northern,			45	
Hogs lard,	-	lb.	10	
Iron, Swedish,		100 lb.	5	5 25
English,	-		5	
Lead,	- -	lb.	9	
Molasses,	-	gal.	33	35
Oats,	- -	bush.	35	40
Pork,	- -	100 lb.	5	6
Potatoes, Irish,		bush.	40	50
Rum, Jamaica, 4th pf		gal.	1 25	1 30
W. Island, Barbad			90	
do. 3d do.			85	
New-England,			45	60
Rice,	- -	100 lb.	4	5
Salt, Turks Island,		bush.	80	
Liverpool ground,				90
Steel, German,		lb.	16	
blistered,			19	
Sugar, Muscovado,		100 lb.	8	11
Loaf,	-	lb.	19	25
Tea, Young Hyson,			1 15	1 25
Hyson,	-		1 15	1 25
Imperial,			1 50	
Gunpowder,			1 45	1 75
Tobacco, leaf,		100 lb.	3	3 50
manufactured,		lb.	8	10
Tallow,	- -		8	9
Wheat,	- -	bush.	1 10	1 25
Whiskey,		gal.	33	

New Advertisements.

THE Farmers and Planters of Cumberland county are requested to convene at the Courthouse in Fayetteville, on the Tuesday Evening of next March County Court, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of forming an Agricultural Society.

Jan 16, 1823. 33 6t

Valuable Property,

FOR SALE.

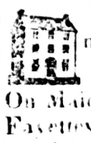
WILL be sold on the premises, or at the Town House in Fayetteville, on Thursday the 23d inst. all the Real Estate of Henry Moreno, consisting of a Valuable Plantation in the upper end of Cumberland County, near the waters of Barbacue creek, containing between five and eight hundred acres, formerly the property of the late William Dolby, out of which said property a life estate for the widow of said Dolby has been reserved—That highly improved Lot in the outskirts of the Town of Fayetteville, well known as the Poplar Spring Gardens, together with 2 unimproved Lots in Town; as also, some new articles of personal property.

Terms liberal and made known on day of sale.

Robt. Strange,
Trustee.

Fayetteville, Jan. 8, 1823. 33 3

For Sale,



THAT Valuable & commodious

House and Lot

On Maiden Lane, in the Town of Fayetteville, formerly the property of Abner F Bowell, and now in the occupancy of Charles B. Jones, Esq. Also, PEW No. 21, on the ground floor of St. John's Church, and PEW No. 30, on the ground floor of the Presbyterian Church in Fayetteville.

John Armstrong.

Jan. 14, 1823. 33 tf

Groceries, &c.

THE Subscriber has on hand a Large and General Assortment of

Swede and Russia Iron,

And intends keeping a constant supply of that article.

ALSO,

Prime Green Coffee,
Muscovado Sugar,
Turks Island Salt,
A few Hhds. old Jamaica Rum, &c. &c.

All of which may be had on the lowest terms, for cash, or approved notes at Bank, at 60 days—purchasers may be accommodated in quantity, and will find it to their advantage to call and judge for themselves.

E. Stedman.

Fayetteville, 15th Jan. 1823.

Fayetteville Academy.

THIS Institution has become the exclusive property of the Town of Fayetteville, who have placed the management of its concerns under the direction of a School Committee, selected by the Commissioners of the Town.

The School Committee give notice that the exercises of the Academy will commence on Monday next, the 6th instant. They have engaged the services of

Mr. & Mrs. Hamilton,

as teachers in the Female and English branch of the male School, and entertain the most sanguine expectations, that under their tuition, the students will rapidly progress in their education. As soon as practicable, the committee will engage a gentleman of established reputation, to take charge of the Classical department, and as they are desirous of making this one of the cheapest so they wish to make it one of the most complete seminaries of learning in the state, where youth of either sex may acquire a suitable and accomplished education, while the greatest attention shall be paid to their morals and deportment.

The committee have determined upon the following division of the Academical year:—

1st. Quarter to commence on the 1st. Monday in January, and terminate on the last Friday in March.

2nd. Quarter to commence on the 1st. April, and end on the 20th June, when a public examination will be held: to be followed by a vacation until 1st. Monday after 4th July.

3rd. Quarter to commence on the Monday after the 4th July, and end on the last Friday in September.

4th. Quarter to commence on 1st. October and end on the 20th December, when a public Examination will take place, followed by a vacation until 1st. Monday in the new year.

Books to be used in the School.

Latin and Greek.

1. Adams' Latin Grammar.
2. Cæsar's Commentaries, 7 Books
3. Æsop's Fables, 25
4. Selectæ e Veteri
5. Viri Romæ
6. Main's Introduction
7. Cæsar's Commentaries, 7 Books
8. Wettenhall's Greek Grammar
9. Ovidii Edisio Expurgata
10. Prosody
11. St. John's Gospel and the Acts of the Apostles in Greek, (without the Latin Version.)
12. Virgil's Bucolics, and 6 Books of the Æneid.
13. Græca Minora to Lucian's Dialogues.

Books for a course of English Education.

Murray's Spelling Book and Selections for Reading,
Walker's Dictionary,
Murray's Grammar, 12mo. for beginners,
Do. do. 8vo. for those advanced,
Morse's Universal Geography, abridged, one vol. 8vo. with an Atlas,
Carey's Atlas is recommended to be used by those who intend to prosecute their studies at the University of this State.
Pike's Arithmetic, (accommodated to the currency of the United States.)
Hutton's Mathematics,
Conversation on Chemistry.

Rates of Tuition.

MALE DEPARTMENT.

	Per Qr.
1. The Latin and Greek Languages, Natural Philosophy, Moral Philosophy, Logic, Astronomy, Geometry, Algebra, & Rhetoric,	$ 8 00
2. English Grammar, Geography with the use of the Globes & Maps, Arithmetic Book-Keeping,	6 00
3. Reading, Writing and Arithmetic,	3 50
4. Simple Rudiments.	3 00

FEMALE DEPARTMENT.

1. Drawing, Painting, Needle-Work, Moral Philosophy, Belles Letters. Astronomy, History, & Chemistry,	8 00
2. Geography, use of the Maps and Globes, Arithmetic, English Grammar	6
3. Reading, Writing, Geography, abridged, with Maps,	4
4. Simple Rudiments	3

A Tax of 25 cents per Quarter, for Fire Wood, Water, &c. will be required.

By Order of the Committee,
JOHN A. CAMERON, Pres.
GEO. M'NEILL, Sec.

Fayetteville, Jan. 4, 1823.

*** The Town Commissioners have appointed Mr. Hugh M'Laurin Treasurer of the School, to whom application must be made for Tickets of admission.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office, Fayetteville, Jan

A
Joseph Arey
Joseph Austin
Campbell Anderson
Walter Avery

B
Mary Brown
Neill Beard
Lewis Bass
Daniel Bass
William Britton
George N. Bricken
John Burkloe
Susan L. Byrn
A. F. Bowell
Laney Branch
Daniel Brinkley
Wm. Blalock
Edith Bryant
Wm. Butler
Mrs. Jane Bane

C
Mrs. Mary A. Cook
Archd. Colquhoun
Anderson Curtis
David Cain
Norman Cameron
Benjamin Chapman
Miss Ann Colvin
Peter Cooly
Harry Carver
John Carrouth
John Colvin
Liddy Clifton

D
Thos. E. Develin
Col. John Dickson
Miss Mary Ann Dickson
Revd. John Dicks

L
John Ellis
Moses Edwards, 2
Seth Emmons

F
Miss Caroline Faires 3
Amos Fairchild
James Felton
Thomas Fisher

G
Hiram N. Gleason
Wm. Grice
Zachariah Graham
David Gillis

H
Wm. Hunter
Gabr. Holmes, Jr.
Elijah Hammonds
John Harmon
John Hearn

J
Thomas Jones
Mary Johnson
Charles Johnson
Robert Johnson, Sen. 2
Ephraim Jones
Daniel M. Johnson
Mr. Johnson
George Jones

K
John Kennedy
Jeremiah Kelly
Angus Kelly

L
John Lewis
John Leslie
John Larkin
Wm. Lord 2
Helen Lord
Henry Latimer
Thos. O. Larkin
Mathew Leary
Wm. D. Leary
James Layton
H. D. Livesay, 4
C. Loomis

M
John Murphy
Malcom Monroe
James Miller, 2
Wm. Murchison
Frederick Moore
Alfred Moore
J. W. Morris, esq.
M. C. Mynatts
Maurice Moore
John Murchison
Wm. B. Moss
Jesse Mann, 3
Danl. Mordoch
Roderic Morrison,
Dougald Munroe
Jonathan Mann
Mrs. Harriet C. Moore
Daniel Milliken

Mc
John McFadgen
Alex. McDougald
Daniel McIntosh
Mrs. Helen McIntyre
Duncan McNiel
John McDuffie
Keneth McKenzie
James McLean, 2
John McKinnon
Neill Mc
Miss Marg
Archd. McNe
Miss Neily McRae
Daniel McDonald
Wm. Magee
Alex. McAllister 2

N
John H. Nash
Henry Nunnery
Priscilla Nelson
Martha Newberry
James Newberry
John Newton
James M. Nixon
Jane Nailor
Daniel Peck
Flora Patterson
Richard Price
Wm. Pleasant
Joel Prince
Miss Rebecca Prince
Daniel Patterson
Thos. Pope.

R
Mary Rowland
Winifred Rice
Wm. Russel, Jr.
E. Randall
Lieut. Col. Benj. Rush

S
Miss Helen P. Salter
Faithy Stewart, 2
Morris Smith, 2
Wm. Simmons
Miss Mary Smith
James Stevens
James Stuart
John Spore
Wm. Sagathy
Mrs. C. E. Shepherd
Jos. B. Spencer 2
Duncan C. Smith

T
Abel Turner
David Thames

W
Edmund Warner
Joshua Wynn 2
Levitia Wynn
Charlotte Williams
Wm. White.
Mrs. Nancy Williams
Mr. Sam Wooten
Stephen Wood, 2

J. Mc Rae, P. M.

Fayetteville, Jan. 16, 1823.—33:3t

Lost,

A POCKET BOOK containing one note on William & Moses Cox, for $2000; a Bond on Isaac Pharas for $4000; a Receipt from Jesse Ward for $7 31; three $20 Bank Notes. The above note and bond are made payable to the subscriber. Also a number of other papers, and about $3 in change.

I hereby forewarn any person or persons from trading for or taking any of the above described notes or papers, either for collection or payment.

Abraham Gainey.

Sampson county, Dec. 13, 1822. 33 3tpd

6¼ Cents Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber in August last, an apprentice named HARDY FLINTON, about 19 or 20 years old. The above reward will be paid for the delivery to me of said apprentice, but no expenses will be paid nor thanks given. All persons are forewarned from harbouring or employing him.

G. Dismukes.

Chatham, Jan. 9, 1823 33

Scrivener's Office.

THE subscriber will attend to drawing up writings of every description, on the most reasonable terms—he has also on hand Blank Forms, of various kinds, and will also attend to taking constable's receipts for all accounts or notes left at his office for collection.

D. OCHILTREE, S. J. P.

Fayetteville, 8th Jan. 1823. 32 2

House, Sign & Ornamental PAINTING.

THE subscribers beg leave to offer their services to the citizens of Fayetteville and its vicinity, in the above business, and hope from their long experience and strict application to business to merit a share of public patronage. House-Painting and Glazing done in the best manner—Signs of any description done to order—Coaches, Hacks, Gigs, &c. painted in the neatest manner and at the shortest notice—Military Stands, or any Emblematical Devices, done in the neatest manner—Masonic Aprons will be done to any pattern—they would also be thankful for encouragement in Portrait Painting, and should they fail in producing good likenesses, no pay will be expected.

Smith & Van Hughson.

8th Jan. 1823. 32 tf

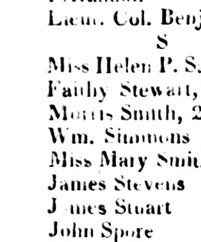
Hogs Bristles.

CASH paid for clean Combed Hogs Bristles, by the subscriber.

Gurdon Robins, Hay st.

Fayetteville, Jan. 14, 1822. 33 tf

Dr. Wm. H. Maffet,



RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the inhabitants of Fayetteville and its vicinity, that he is about to receive a large supply of

Drugs and Medicines,
FROM NEW YORK;

in addition to which, and his former stock; he has purchased Dr. Edwin L. Degraffenreidt's choice and extensive assortment of Drugs and Medicines, amongst which are some valuable

PAINTS
AND
Chemical Preparations.

Country Merchants and Physicians can be supplied with medicines of every description, on a small advance for cash or good notes—likewise,

GENUINE
Patent Medicines.
CONSTANTLY FOR SALE.

Prescriptions and Family Medicines, carefully and neatly prepared, of the purest and most genuine quality, upon reasonable terms

N. B. Dr. W. H. M. will attend to the practice of Physic and Surgery as usual, and hopes by diligence and attention, to merit a share of public patronage.

Dec. 26. 30—tf.

Final Notice.

THOSE persons indebted to Donaldson, MacMillan & Co. are informed that by indulging them, heavy expenses are incurred year after year, and that all accounts must now be settled.

Mr. MacPherson will call immediately on the debtors residing in and near the town.

ROBERT DONALDSON,
Attorney in fact of James Thorburn, Surviving Copartner of Donaldson, MacMillan & Co.

Fayetteville, 9th Jan. 1823. 32 6

Poetry.

...n the N. Y. Commercial Gazette.

STANZAS.

...fe hath its sunshine—but the ray
Which flashes on its stormy wave,
Is but the beacon of decay—
A meteor gleaming o'er the grave,
And though its dawning hour is bright
With fancy's gayest coloring:
Yet o'er its cloud encumber'd night
Dark ruin flaps his eagle wing.

Life hath its flowers—and what are they?
The buds of early love and truth,
Which spring and wither in a day,
The germs of warm, confiding youth,
Alas, those buds decay and die
Ere ripen,d and matur'd in bloom;
E'en in an hour behold them lie
Upon the still and lonely tomb.

Life hath its pang of deepest thrill,
Thy sting, relentless memory!
Which wakes not, pierces not, until
The hour of joy hath ceas'd to be,
Then with the heart is in its pall,
And cold afflictions gather o'er,
Thy mournful anthem doth recal
Bliss which hath died to bloom no more.

Life hath its blessing—but the storm
Sweeps like the desert-wind in wrath
To scar and blight the lov liest form
Which sports on earth's deceitful path.
O! soon the wild heart-broken wail
So chang'd from youth's delightful tone,
Floats mournfully upon the gale
When all is desolate and lone.

Life hath its hope—a matin dream—
A canker'd flower—a setting sun,
Which casts a transitory gleam
Upon the even's cloud of dun.
Pass but an hour and the dream hath fled;
The flowers on earth forsaken lie—
The sun hath set whose lustre shed
A light upon the shaded sky.

Lines written on returning home.

Dear lowly cottage! o'er whose humble thatch,
The dewy moss has velvet verdure spread;
Once more with tremulous hands, thy ready latch
I lift, and to thy lintel bow my head.

Dear are thy inmates! beauty's roseate smile,
Anb eye soft melting hails my wish'd return;
Loud clamors infant joys—around meanwhile;
Maturer breasts with silent rapture burn.

Within these narrow bounds I reign secure,
And du'eous love and prompt obedience find,
Nor sigh to find my destiny obscure,
Where all is lowly, but each owner's mind
Content, if pilgrims passing by our cell,
Say "with her sister peace, there virtue loves to dwell."

W. P. S.

A PARODY.

I knew by the smoke that so gracefully curl'd,
Infestoons round the chimney, a dinner was near;
And I said if there's lamb to be found in the world,
The mouth that is hungry may hope for it here.

The table was laid, and with green peas around,
There lay in extenso, a canvas-back duck;
Every tongue was at rest, and I heard not a sound,
But the clattering of knives, at such fortunate luck.

And here in this well-fed hotel I exclaimed,
With a cook who was skillful to roast and to fry,
Whose dinners should always be praised, never blamed,
How blest could I live, and how sorrowful die.

By the side of yon larder, whose windows reveal
Its mouth-tempting viands, how sweet 'tis to be,
And to know that I supped upon venison and teal,
Such as ne'er had been supped on by any but me.

Miscellaneous.

Anecdotes from "Sketches of the characters, manners and present state of the Highlanders of Scotland &c."

Colonel Campbell of Glenlyon, was grandson of the Laird of Glenlyon, who commanded the military at the massacre of Glenco, and who lived in the Laird of Glenco's house, where he and his men were hospitably received as friends, and entertained a fortnight before the execution of his orders. He was playing at cards with the families when the first shot was fired, and the murderous scene commenced. Colonel Campbell was an additional captain in the 23d regiment in 1748, and was put on half pay. He then entered the marines, and in 1762 was Major, with the brevet rank of Lieut. Colonel, and commanded 800 of his corps at the Havana. In 1771, he was ordered to superinted the execution of the sentence of a court martial on soldier of marines, condemned to be shot.—A reprieve was sent, but the whole ceremony of the execution was to proceed until the criminal was upon his knees, with a cap over his eyes, prepared to receive the volley. It was then he was to be informed of his pardon. No person was to be told previously, and Colonel Campbell was directed not to inform even the firing party, who were warned that the signal to fire would be the waving of a white handkerchief by the commanding officer. When all was prepared, and the clergyman had left the prisoner on his knees, in momentary expectation of his fate and the firing party were looking with intense attention for the signal, Colonel Campbell put his hand into his pocket for the reprieve, and pulling out the packet, the white handkerchief accompanied it, and catching the eyes of the party, they fired, and the unfortunate prisoner was shot dead.

The paper dropped through Colonel Campbell's fingers, and clapping his hand to his forehead, he exclaimed, "The curse of God and Glenco is here. I am an unfortunate ruined man." He desired the soldiers to be sent to the barracks, instantly quitted the parade, and soon afterwards retired from the service. This retirement was not the result of any reflection of reprimand on account of this unfortunate affair, as it was known to be entirely accidental.—This impression on his mind however, was never effaced.

In "hairbreadth 'scapes in the imminent deadly breach," the military part of these volumes naturally abounds. We read of a soldier of his own company whom Colonel David Stewart himself saved from premature interment after the landing in Egypt.

"When the men had lain down to rest after the action, I walked to the rear to inquire for some of my company who had fallen behind either killed or wounded. Observing some people digging a hole, I stept up to one of the men they intended to bury, and touching his temples, felt that they retained some warmth. I then told the soldiers, not to bury him, but to carry him to the surgeon, as he did not appear to be quite dead.—'Poh?' said one of them, 'he is as dead as my grandfather, who was killed at Culloden;' & taking the man by the heels, proceeded to drag him to the pit. But I caused him to desist. The wounded man was so horribly disfigured as to justify his companion in the judgment he had formed. A ball had passed though his head, which was greatly swelled, and covered with clotted blood. He was carried to the hospital, where he revived from his swoon, and recovered so rapidly, that in six weeks he was able to do his duty."

And again, we are told of Sargent Macgregor, of the 43d, who was left for dead on the field in the American war; and carried away on the back of an American soldier to be stript and plundered at some convenient spot. Macgregor recovered while he was in this position, and drawing his dirk, and grasping his bearer's throat swore he would run him through unless he conveyed him to the camp, a service which the astonished Yankee was compelled to perform, so afraid was he of "this gunpowder Percy though he be dead."

Lieutenant Grant of the same regiment, in the attack on Charleston, was struck by a six pound ball, which carried off the right scapula, and so injured the adjoining parts, that the surgeons left him on the ground with no other care but that of making him as easy as possible for the short time they expected he could live. To their surprise he was found alive on the followng morning. He recovered rapidly, and served many years afterwards in perfect health. General Murray, while a captain in the 42d. at the capture of Martinique in 1762, was saved as unexpectedly. A musket ball entered the left side, under the lowest rib; passed through the left lobe of the lungs, crossed his chest, and mounting up to his right shoulder lodged under the scapula. The surgeons left him as they had done Lieut. Grant, but he got well in spite of them; and lived two and thirty years afterwards though alway obliged to sleep in an upright posture, supported by pillows. On the capture of St. Vincents, in 1707, an officer of the 40th was shot through the body at the step of a steep hill, from which his party was forced to retreat. A sergeant much attached to him, wished to carry the body off; and for that purpose dragged it by one leg for more than a mile down the declivity intending to return and bury it at night fall. On his second visit he found the officer alive and able to speak, and his recovery was completed in six weeks.

Colonel Graham's escape on the same service is equally remarkable.

The people believing that he was dead, rather dragged than carried him over the rough channel of the river, till they reached the sea beach. Observing here that he was still alive, they put him in a blanket, and proceeded in search of a surgeon. After travelling in this manner four miles, they carried him to a military post, occupied by a party of the 42d. All the surgeons were out in the woods with the soldiers and none could be found. Colonel Graham was still insensible. A ball had entered his side three inches from the back bone, and, passing through, had come out under his breast; another, or perhaps the same ball, had shattered two of his fingers. No asistance could be got but that of a soldier's wife who had been long in the service, and was in the habit of attending sick and wounded soldiers. She washed his wounds and bound them up in such a manner, that when a surgeon came and saw the way in which the operation had been performed, he said he could not unbind the dressing. The Colonel soon afterwards opened his eyes; and, though unable to speak for many hours, seemed sensible of what was passing around him. In this state he lay nearly three weeks, when he was carried to Kingston, and thence conveyed to England. He was still in a most exhausted state, the wound in his side discharging matter from both orifices. He went to Edinburg with little hopes of recovery, but on the evening of the illumination for the battle of Camperdown, the smoke of so many candles and flambeaux affecting his breathing he coughed with great violence, and, in the exertion, threw up a piece of cloth, left no doubt, by the ball in its passage through his body. From that day he recovered as by a charm. Being afterwards removed to the 27th regiment, he went to Holland in 1790, where he was severely wounded in the left eye, of which he lost the sight; but a good constitution again triumphed, and he is now in vigorous health a Lieutenant General, and Lieutenant Governor of Sterling Castle.

From the American Farmer.

WOODEN WICK'D CANDLES.

London County Va. March, 1822.

To the Editors,—Sir. I have taken the liberty of inclosing you the result of an experiment, made in the use of candles; one of which was made with a wooden wick, the other in the usual way with cotton. The candles were made at the same time, molded in the same size moulds, exact equal weight both set on fire at the same moment, and placed upon the same table.

That which was made with a wooden wick, lasted 7 hours; the other 5, affording equal light.

The size of the candles were about six to the pound, the wood used was a part of a cypress shingle, and prepared after the following manner, to wit:

The wood was split to the size of a rye straw, and made round, so that the coat of cotton, which was applied, might be more easily put on by rolling the stick upon a which contained the cotton, and which had been previously well carded.

The stick was then rolled upon a table, to cause the cotton to ad here closely, and then was about the size of a common quill; it was then placed in the mould and the tallow poured in. The stick must be somewhat longer than the mould, as the candle must be drawn with pinchers.

Agreeably to the foregoing experiment, a pound of candles will last forty-two hours, when they would only last thirty, made after the usual way.

One pound of raw cotton is sufficient, (with the wooden wick) for 160 lbs. of candles.—Another great advantage in using the wooden wick, is that the candle will not fail in warm weather, nor will it be so easily affected by the air.

If you think proper to give the above to the public through your widely circulated and very useful paper, I shall be pleased: convinced as I am of the great advantage which will be derive from the use of wooden wicks, generally.

The idea is not original with me, but derived from the first volume of the Domestic Encyclopædia, page 499.

A seasonable desideratum.—The New-England fishermen preserve their boots tight against water by the following method; which it is said, has been in use among them above 100 years. A pint of boiled linseed oil, half a pound of mutton suet, six ounces of clean bees-wax, and 4 ounces of rosin, are melted and well stirred over a fire. Of this while warm, and not so hot as may burn the leather, with a brush lay plentifully on new boots or shoes, when they are quite dry and clean. The leather is left pliant. Fishermen stand in their boots thus prepared, in water, hour after hour, without inconvenience. For three years past all my shoes, even of calf skin, have been so served, and have in no instance, admitted water to pass through the leather.

"THINK BEFORE YOU SPEAK."

A *new fledg'd Poet* being present at a party, and wishing to distinguish himself, thus addressed a young lady who sat by him:

The yellow leaf is falling love,
Oh let us go and see.

Here it seemed pretty plain that *his muse was at fault*, when another of the company thus continued the verse:

The waiting Boy is calling love,
why / let us go to tea.

[From the Lancaster (Penn.) Free Press.]

Thomas Paine.—The famous Thos. Paine was one of the most indolent men. During our revolutionary struggles, he, with the celebrated Dr. Rittenhouse, were inmates of the family of the late Wm. Henry, Esq. of Lancaster, in whose house that patriotic work, the Crisis, was written. As an instance of his indolence, the Crisis, No. 5. is but a short political essay, to be sure of great skill in the compositon, of much eloquent invective, strong reasoning, historic anecdote, and a fund of ridicule which suited the times. He was no less than three months engaged in writing that number of his Crisis. It lay on the table dusted: in the course of a week he would write three or four lines, and just as inclination prompted, eight or twelve lines weekly until it was finished. Paine was indeed a patriot, but his patriotism would have blazed more brilliantly had it not been for that overbearing despot, indolence.—While that excellent man David Rittenhouse was employing his hours in the duties of his office for the benefit of the people, Paine would be snorting away his precious time in his easy chair: it was his daily habit to walk in the morning until 12 o'clock, he would then come in and take a most inordinate dinner; the rising from the table was between two and three of the clock, he would then retire to his bedchamber, wrap a blanket around him, and in his favorite arm chair take a rest of two or three hours, then rise and walk.—Mr. Henry frequently expressed his sorrow that a man of so exalted a genius as Thomas Paine should be possessed of those habits of indolence. A man of diligence and industry with the genius of Paine might have rendered himself immortal throughout the world.

Sad Mistake.—A distant subscriber enclosed us $1 in silver, in a letter, for the *Record* half a year; the postage on the letter charged was $1 29.—"Faith," Paddy said, "such a business a body must do a great deal of to make a living at."—*Village Record.*

Distribution of Temperature in Metals by mechanical concussion.

It is well known that carters are in the habit of well hammering the axles of their waggons before they put them in motion in a hard frost, in order, by this means, to guard the iron which has become brittle against breaking. The utility of this practice in great and sudden changes of temperature in a metal becomes obvious, if we recollect that in Laplace's and Lavoisier's experiments on the expansion of metallic rods, these rods would only take an uniform temperature in their whole length when they had been subjected to percussion.—*Ann. de Chim.* xviii. 35.

COPARTNERSHIP.

THE subscribers have formed a connection in business under the firm of

Fitzharris & Gallop,

And have taken the New Brick store on Person street, one door east of Messrs. Williams & Co. where they offer at

Wholesale and Retail,

FOR CASH OR ACCEPTANCES,

THE FOLLOWING GOODS.

Extra Black, Blue and Coloured Cloths
Super do do do do
Extra do do Cassimeres
Blue and Mixt Sattinetts
Valencia, Toilinett & Silk Vestings
White and Coloured Marseilles do
Silk and Worsted Ladies' Plaids
Caroline do
Tartan do
Tartan Cloaks
Bombazettes, Assorted
Green Bocking Baizes
Red, White and Green Flannels
White Gauze do
Blankets, assorted
An assortment of Calicoes and Ginghams
Irish Linens and Long Lawns
Irish Sheetings
Thread Cambricks
Jackonet and Mull Muslins
Book and Cambrick do
Black Sarsnets and Sinchews
Green do do
Green, White & Pink Florence Silks
Black Figured Grosvenot do
Black Figured Denaples do
Stripe Silks, assorted
Black Canton and Bandanna Hdkffs.
Company Silk do do
Black and White Silk Lace Veils
Elegant worked do do Caps
Mull Mull and Leno do
Muslin and Thread Lace insertion
Silk and Cotton Laces
Black, Marareen, Blue and Lilack Plushings
do do do do Gimps
Silk and Tabby Velvets, assorted colours
Black, Blue and Coloured Canton Crape Robes
Black, Blue, Green and White Italian Crapes
Nankeen Crapes, assorted
Black Velvet Ribbons, assorted Nos.
Fancy Ribbons, assorted
Green Gauze
Ladies' and Gentlemens' Black and White Silk Hose
do do Black and coloured Worsted do
do do White cotton do
An assortment of Lambs Wool do
Ladies' and Gentlemens' Black and White Silk Gloves
do Fleeced Kid, Black & White do
do Black and Coloured Beaver do
Gentlemens' Beaver & Buckskin do
do Silk, Worsted, Lambswoul and cotton Half Hose
Tortoise Shell and Ivory Combs
Jet Waist Buckles—and many other Articles, which, together with those expected from New York, in a few days, will make their assortment of Goods complete.

Groceries.

Madeira, Sherry, Teneriffe, Malaga and Port Wines
Jamaica Rum and French Brandy
Lump and Loaf Sugars
Gun-Powder, Imperial and Hyson Teas
Chocolate and Green Coffee
Soft Shell Almonds and Muscatel Raisons
Pepper, Spice and Race Ginger
London Mustard, Nutmegs & Cassia
FFF Powder and Shot, assorted, &c.
Saml. Whittemore & Co's Cotton and Wool Cards

A VARIETY OF

Hardware and Cutlery,

Wrought and Cut nails, assorted.
Sweede's Iron, assorted sizes.

Lawrence Fitzharris,
Alexander Gallop.

Fayetteville, N. C. Jan. 1, 1823.-31tf

Broke Jail,

ON the night of the 28th December last, two White men and one Negro Boy—one of the white men named

John L. Mills,

about five feet 10 inches high, slender made, dark hair; his clothing consisted of grey surtout, &c. The other white man named

John Parker,

About five feet ten inches high & talks with the Irish brogue. The negro called his name

Varda,

About five feet ten inches high, slender made, yellow complexion, quick spoken, very artful, and no doubt will have another name; —and it is supposed that he and Mills will go together, and no doubt but Mills will try to sell him. If apprehended and lodged in any Jail in this State, so as I can get them again, I will give 25 dollars for Mills and five dollars for Parker.

S. MAULTSBY, Jailor.
Fayetteville, Jan. 7, 1823. 32-2

Notice.

THE subscriber having qualified, at the last term of Cumberland county court, as administrator upon the Estate of Mary S. Pearce, late of said county, deceased,

Gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and to all those having claims upon the same, to present them duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred of recovery.

Further Notice.

ON Saturday the 25th day of January next, at noon, will be sold at public auction, at the Town House in Fayetteville,

Nine Shares of Stock in the State Bank of North Carolina;

Thirty-Nine Shares of the Capital and Joint Stock of the Bank of Cape Fear.

A Pew (No. 26,) on the ground floor of the Presbyterian Church in this place;

A Travelling Trunk and a small collection of Books—all on a credit of six months, the purchasers giving bond with approved security

BENJ. ROBINSON, Admr.
Fayetteville, Dec. 31st, 1822. 31 3

Notice.

SALE OF STOCKS,—FURNITURE, &c.

WILL be sold at Public Auction, *on Friday the 24th inst.* at 12 o'clock, at the Town House in Fayetteville,

5 shares U.S.Bank stock
4 do. State Bank do.
30 do. Steam Boat do.
1 gig and harness,
Several Wood's Patent Ploughs.

ALSO,

A Quantity of Plough Castings;
1 Valuable Mule—and,

ON SATURDAY, *the 25th inst,* at the Auction Room of Messrs. J. Levy & Co. at 12 o'clock, will be sold,

A Quantity of Cast and Wrought Iron, Machinery &c. imported for the comtemplated Rail Way at the Landing;
1 Box Mens' & Boys' Fur Hats—together, with a great variety of

House and Kitchen Furniture, &c. &c.

The whole being the *personal property belonging to the Estate of Abraham Stevens, decd.*

A credit of 6 months will be given on all sums of Ten Dollars, or upwards, and notes with approved security required.

J. BIRDSALL, *Ex'r.*
January 1st, 1823. 31 3t

RANAWAY,

ON Friday last, a Negro Fellow, named JACOB, about 21 years of age, thin made; had on when he went away, a brown cloth round jacket and light cassimer pantaloons, a swansdown waistcoat striped, and a black hat; he was lately in the employment of Mr. Miott at the Merchant Hotel, corner of King and Society streets, he is generally very talkative; the number of his badge is 1195. Ten dollars reward will be given for his apprehension in the city, or Thirty dollars if in the country; he was lately the property of Dougald Campbell and lived at Cheraw the last year.

Hanna Davis.

Corner of St. Philip & Wentworth sts.
Charleston, Dec. 7.—30:3t.

Dancing School.

MR. SANSAY, (from New York) will open a Dancing School at Mrs. Barge's Hotel, on Monday next. From his long experience in teaching this polite accomplishment, he flatters himself he will be able to give general satisfaction to those who may patronize him.

Fayetteville, Jan. 2, 1823 31

NOTICE.

PERSONS indebted to the firm of *Stuart & Fitzharris* are hereby required to come forward and settle their accounts immediately, with the Subscriber or they will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection

Charles Stuart.

Dec. 26.—30:4t